

Sarganarilla

For Scrofula, and all
scrofulous diseases, Ery-
sipelas, Rose or St. An-
thony's Fire, Eruptions
and Eruptive diseases
of the skin. TU-
BERCLES OF THE SKIN.

Liver, Kidneys, Lungs, Pimples, Pustules, Boils, Blotches, Tumors, Tet-
ter, Salt Rheum, Scald
Head, Ringworm, Ulcers, Sores,

Rheumatism, Neuralgia, Pain in the Bones, Side and Head, Female Weakness, Sterility, Leucorrhoea, arising from internal ulceration, and uterine disease, Syphilitic and Mercurial diseases, Dropsy, Dyspepsia, Emaciation, General Debility, and for Purification of the Blood.

This Sarsaparilla is a combination of vegetable alteratives—Stillingia, Mandrake, Yellow Dock—with the Iodides of Potassium and Iron, and is the most efficacious medicine yet known for the diseases it is intended to cure.

combined that the full alternative effect of each is assured, and while it is so mild as to be harmless even to children, it is still so effectual as to purge out from the system those impurities and corruptions which

The reputation it enjoys is derived from its cures, and the confidence which prominent physicians all over the country repose in it proves their experience of its usefulness.

Certificates attesting its virtues have accumulated and are now

have accumulated, and are constantly being received, and as many of these cases are publicly known, they furnish convincing evidence of the superiority of this Sarsaparilla over every other alternative medicine. So generally is its superiority to any

other medicine known that we need
do no more than to assure the public
that the best qualities it has ever
possessed are strictly maintained.

PREPARED BY
Dr. J. C. AYER & CO., Lowell, Mass.
Prescription and Analytical Chemists.

W. M. NISBET, Agent,
Jacksonville, Ala.

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AGENTS

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Is the most remarkable discovery of the Age. It will absolutely cure Chills and Fever or Fever and Ague, Intermittent or Billious Fevers, and all malarial diseases. In Liver Complaints it often effects wonderful cures. Contains no Opium.

NINE, ARSENIC, CALOMEL or other
harmful drug, and *will not injure* the
delicate person. It is not only the best,
the cheapest remedy in the world.
PRICE, 50 CENTS A BOX.
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M. NISBET, and dealers generally.
Don't fail to give it a trial.
Prepared by RICHARDSON & CO.,
Brooklyn, N. Y.

RICHARD WALKER,

Barber and Hair-Dresser.
FIRST DEPARTMENT of Maddox & Parr's Family Grocery. Give him a call and will guarantee perfect satisfaction in all your hair dressings and fashionable work.
Jacksonville, Jan. 17, 1896.-M.

[illegible]

FARM AND HOUSEHOLD.

Experiments in Feeding.

Prof. Charles Dole, of Norwich university, at Northfield, Vt., communicates the following interesting experiments in feeding cows, from the Vermont Chronicle.

I have three cows, which I am feeding for the double purpose of getting milk and at the same time fattening the animals for beef. They are all farrow, one of them has been so for two years. They belong to the common breed, but have been what would be called good milkers.

At the time I commenced feeding they certainly did not give milk enough to pay for the hay they ate. My object in experimenting was to find out, as near as possible, the most profitable feed. I began the experiment December 25th, and continued it for four weeks, with the following result:

The feed the first week was eight lbs. of shorts, one-half bushel of timothy, and ten pounds of hay per day to each cow. I fed the shorts night and morning, four pounds at a time. The beets were given at noon. They were fed all the hay they would eat up clean, three times a day. Thus, the first week I fed the three cows two hundred and ten pounds of hay, one hundred and sixty-eight pounds of shorts, and ten and a half bushels of beets. The hay was of a very poor quality, the shorts of the best, and the beets of the best.

One hundred and sixty-eight pounds of shorts at twenty-five dollars per ton, two dollars and ten cents; two hundred and ten pounds of hay at twelve dollars per ton, one dollar and twenty-six cents; ten and a half bushels of beets at fifteen cents per bushel, one dollar and fifty-seven cents. Total, four dollars and ninety-three cents. We got three hundred and seventy-nine pounds of milk, making sixteen and one-half quarts of butter, taking twenty-three pounds of milk to make one pound of butter. The butter was of the best quality, and at thirty cents per pound would bring four dollars and thirty-five cents. There was in addition the skim milk, and a steady gain of the cows in flesh.

In the second week the feed was the same as the first with this exception—instead of feeding eight pounds of shorts I gave them eight pounds of corn, and chopped one-half bushel of corn meal and shorts. This week we got three hundred and ninety-four pounds of milk and eighteen and one-half pounds of butter, or one pound for a little over twenty-one pounds of milk. The cost of the feed for this week, calling corn as I did, two dollars per hundred, was five dollars and sixty-five cents. The butter was worth, at thirty cents per pound, five dollars and fifty-five cents.

The third week was the same as the first, with the exception of feeding bran instead of shorts. Amount of milk this week three hundred and eighty pounds. Both butter and milk same as first week.

Fourth week same as second, only using bran instead of shorts. Milk this week four hundred and eighty pounds; butter, nineteen lbs. Cost of feed same as second week, five dollars and fifty-six cents; butter worth five dollars and seventy cents.

I have not tried corn meal alone as grain feed, but from former experience am convinced that it is not as valuable for milk as either bran alone or bran and corn meal mixed in equal parts.

I have no doubt from the above results, and my observations since, that no better feed can be given cows than corn meal and bran mixed.

The cows have not only more than paid their keeping in milk, but have steadily gained in flesh, and are now fat. Had I only fed common hay, such as I had, they would not have paid their keeping.

Perhaps I should state that all the feed was scalded and the cold water added, making a pallid at a time for each cow. The butter made was very nice, far better than it would have been with other hay or fodder. I am satisfied that bran is fully equal to shorts in value, and to mix with corn it is better.

With bran at twenty-five dollars per ton, and corn at forty dollars I would use as much corn as shorts, and feed them mixed. I have said little about the corn feed, my object being to determine the best kind of grain or feed to buy. But so well satisfied am I with the result of feeding bran that I would not on any account feed without them. Every farmer would find it to his advantage to raise from seventy-five to one hundred bushels for every cow.

American Experiment in Horse-Breeding.

The great trotting-horses of the country have not been fed in the proportion that one might reasonably expect. They have come, rather, before the public from obscure sources. In many cases, as with "Dutchman" and "Flora Temple," and "Ripston," no one can tell to this day anything of the sire or the dam. The fact that three such horses, and scores of others of almost equal merit, have no known pedigree, reveals how rude and unsuccessful the breeding efforts of the country have been. Who can conceive of three winners of the Derby with no known pedigree? But here we have few, if any, impartial and intelligent students of the problem, to intrude and delicate of all endeavors to propagate great excellencies by the harmonious union of desirable qualities, possessed in part by the sire and part by the dam, has been, for the most part, undertaken by men too ignorant of the rudimentary principles of success. Hence it is that breeding in America has been an innocent kind of gambling, that is, a venture in which good luck, rather than an understanding of and attention to the business, was relied on for success. Hence it is that our fastest horses are sent to us annually from the barn-yards of unknown, and so far as principles of breeding are concerned, as "Flora Temple" was discovered—without name or fame. They come unheralded by any expectation, the result of no plan, no knowledge, no wisely-invested capital. This seems an indisputable proposition, therefore, that one of the causes of financial failure in the breeding of horses is the ignorance of the breeders themselves in the principles of propagation.

A Cheap Smoke-House.

A writer in the Rural New Yorker suggests the following plan of a cheap smoke-house:

Dig a narrow pit twelve to eighteen inches deep, throwing the earth all out on one side, from near the bottom of this pit dig a trench of the length of one or two joints of stove pipe at such an angle as will bring the end away from the pit to the surface of the ground. Over the end of this pipe set a common four barrel or large rack, as may be needed, and having removed both heads, bank up around it with the loose earth, so that no smoke can escape at the bottom.

Hang in the hams, shoulders, etc., using something like a broom handle to

run through the strings. Putting a cover on top of the sticks will leave space enough for draught, to let the smoke pass freely. Build a smoke fire of corn-cobs, damp hard wood sawdust, or fine chips, and you will have a cheap, safe, and efficient smoke-house with very little trouble.

Household Recipes.

QUICK WHISKING CAKE.—1 cup flour, 1 cup sugar, 1 cup butter, 1 cup milk, 2 eggs, 2 tablespoons ram, 1 nutmeg, 1 half pound of raisins, 1 pound currents, 1 teaspoonful soda.

ORANGE-SAUCE.—2 cups New Orleans molasses, 1 cup melted butter, 2 eggs, 2 even tablespoons soda dissolved in hot water, 1 tablespoon ginger, a little salt, and flour sufficient to roll out; bake in two square tins, mark with a knife half an inch apart on top.

POON MAN'S PUDDING.—1 cup molasses, 1 cup sugar, 1 cup butter or beef drippings, 1 teaspoonful oil, flour to make as stiff as can be easily stirred. Use raisins as taste or purse dictate. Put in a spotted cake-tin and steam three hours. Eat with sweetened cream, or any sauce preferred.

WASHING FLUID.—1 box concentrated lye, 2 ounces carbonate ammonia, 2 ounces salt of tartar, 3 ounces borax. Dissolve the lye in a gallon of soft water, and the other ingredients in a separate vessel in another gallon of soft water. When thoroughly dissolved, mix both together, strain, and keep closely covered tight. Soak the clothes over night in warm or cold water in the morning, for the soap dirty spots; put to boil, with one teaspoon of the fluid, in cold water, as many pieces as will fill the boiler; do not add more fluid, unless for a very large mass, then wash through one suds and rinse as usual.

OYSTER-SOUP FOR INVALIDS.—Procure the largest oysters; remove half dozen from the can, one at a time, to a plate. Insert a fork into the solid flesh, and with a sharp knife make a slit up and down and across the abdominal cavity; slip the point of the knife under the dark mass thus exposed and thoroughly remove it, being as nice about it as you would in dressing any other fish, for the abdominal fulness of one is as unsuited to the weak stomach as the other. Put into stew pans; pour over proper share of liquor, a pint of water and half gill of cream; add salt; pepper if there be no fever; a teaspoonful of lemon juice, or two of pure cider vinegar. Bring just to the boil and pour into a dish. Break in cracker or nicely toasted slice of light bread. A little fresh butter makes it richer.

IGLESIAS.

The So-Called President and Present Chief-Justice of Mexico Make a Statement in Explanation of His Course.

Iglesias has been interviewed regarding the statement telegraphed from Washington, Sunday. He says: "It is entirely wrong, except on one point—that the constitution does not actually prohibit the re-election of the president—but even on that point there is no reason for complaint against Lerdo. He had agreed at his first election that he would not attempt to hold the office for second term. Other statements contained in that article are not based on fact; I am no anarchist or breeder of revolution, nor do I assume infallibility of judgment. I declared in my first manifesto that the right was not vested in me to proclaim the election of Lerdo void, but the people and I called upon them to decide the question. I claimed then, and still claim, that his pretended election was unconstitutional and fraudulent, for, in the first place, it was not general; and, in the second, it was not an expression of the public sentiment. Several of the states—some six or eight—were occupied by Diaz, and there was consequently no vote cast; and in many others, the military, by Lerdo's orders, took possession of the polls, to the entire exclusion of the constitutional officers, the consequence being that in those states a meagre vote was cast, and that, of course, solid for Lerdo. The latter parties declare the election valid because it was declared by these meagre voters of some states, and their places to it. They made this declaration on the twenty-sixth day of October, and I issued my first proclamation two days later, although the first term would not expire until the 1st of December. This arose from the necessities of the situation, for this decision of the unconstitutional congress was a coup d'etat, and by sanctioning it and by his action Lerdo lost his legal title to the presidency, as well as that of the future. Gen. Comonfort, two months after he had entered the presidential chair, subverted the laws, and Juarez, then chief justice, declared him president and was supported by a vast majority of the people. I have but followed the example at present, whatever may be the doubts of some people as to the past. As Lerdo is no longer in Mexico, and as he declares his intention of remaining away, justice, as the only person constitutionally qualified to assume the executive of the government. My absence is different, for I am here by accident only. I have not the slightest intention to go east, neither to New Orleans nor Mexico, but will leave this place for Mexico direct, either in one of our men-of-war or an American steamer, and it is my intention to land upon and remain upon Mexican soil, even if I am a prisoner. I have received several offers of military assistance from American officers. I reiterate the fact that it is utterly impossible for me to accept their aid. This is an intestine struggle, in which foreigners should take no part, and I should rather feel that every hope is lost to accept victory by such means." Iglesias remarked that he was informed to the person from whom the Washington statements emanated, and in his manner exhibited indications of strong indignation.

Among the most disagreeable pests of Central and South America may be mentioned a fly of the genus *Lucilia*, which is in the habit of laying its eggs inside of the nose of man, and which, when hatched, crawls into the nasal cavities, and produces very great distress, and sometimes death. Their habits and injuries as they occur in Costa Rica have been well treated in a paper by Dr. Von Frantz. Quite lately a species of *Lucilia* occurring in France and Belgium, has been shown to possess somewhat similar habit, attacking, however, the eyes of toads, the larvae of which penetrate within, eat off the eyelids, and burrow in the face. The toads do not show any special indications of being disturbed by the ravages, feeding and laying their eggs as usual.

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Jacksonville Daily Republican

"THE PRICE OF LIBERTY IS ETERNAL VIGILANCE."

VOLUME 40.

JACKSONVILLE, ALABAMA, SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 24, 1877.

WHOLE NO. 2080.

The Republican

PRINTED AND PUBLISHED EVERY SATURDAY
MORNING BY

F. & L. W. GRANT.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION:

For one year in advance \$2.00
Not paid in advance 3.00

TERMS OF ADVERTISING:

One square of 10 lines, first insertion, 10 cents
Subsequent insertions, 5 cents
For one square of 10 lines, 10 cents
For one square of 10 lines, 10 cents
For one square of 10 lines, 10 cents

ANNOUNCEMENT OF CANDIDATES:

County Office, \$5.00
State Office, \$10.00
Communications affecting the claims of
industry charged as advertisement.

RATES OF ADVERTISING:

One square of 10 lines, three months, \$5.00
One square of 10 lines, six months, \$10.00
One square of 10 lines, nine months, \$15.00
One square of 10 lines, one year, \$20.00
One square of 10 lines, one year, \$20.00
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ATTORNEY AT LAW,

Jacksonville, Ala.

M. J. TURNLEY,

Attorney at Law,

Jacksonville, Alabama.

SOLICITOR IN CHANCERY,

Jacksonville, Alabama.

G. I. TURNLEY,

Attorney at Law,

Jacksonville, Alabama.

HAMES & CALDWELL,

Attorneys at Law,

Jacksonville, Ala.

ELLIS & MARTIN,

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Jacksonville, Ala.

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Surgeon Dentist,

Jacksonville, Ala.

ALL work executed in the most durable
and scientific manner.

Charges very moderate. jay25-1873-1f

RECUSSION.

Where shall we meet to part long ago?

The frosty stars were twinkling in the sky.

The moonlight lay before us white with snow.

Where shall we meet? On such a moonlight night?

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THE VICAR OF WAKEFIELD

BY DR. OLIVER GOLDSMITH.

I was ever of opinion that the honest

man who married, and brought up a

large family, did more service than he

who continued single; and I had scarce

taken orders a year before I chose my

wife, a good natured, notable woman,

who could read any English book with-

out much spelling, while for pickling,

preserving and cooking meat could excel

her. We loved each other tenderly, had

an elegant house, a good neighborhood,

and lived many years in a state of much

happiness.

Our children were well formed and

healthy, and though we had but six, I

considered them a very valuable present

made to my country. Our eldest son

was named George, our second child, a

girl, Olivia; another girl, Sophia; and

our youngest son, Richard and William.

When our visitors would say:

"Mrs. Primrose, you have the finest

children in the whole country!"

"Ay, neighbor," she would answer,

"they are as well made as any I

have seen; but if they be good

enough, for handsome is that handsome

does."

And then she would bid the girls hold

up their heads, who, to conceal nothing,

were certainly very handsome.

Matrimony was always one of my fa-

vorite topics, and I wrote several ser-

mons to prove its happiness. It was

perhaps, from hearing marriage so often

recommended that my eldest son, upon

leaving Oxford, fixed his affections upon

a neighboring clergyman's daughter, Miss

Arabella Wilton, who was allowed by

all (except my two daughters) to be

completely pretty. I was, however, not

sooner happily arranged, but, as Mr. Wil-

son was courting his fourth wife, and I

always stoutly contended that clergy-

men should not marry a second time,

our controversies on the point began to

cool his friendship. The day before the

wedding a relation of mine called with

some news.

"The merchant in town," said he, "in

whose hands your money was lodged,

has gone off to avoid bankruptcy, and

is thought not to have left a shilling in

the pound."

This blow soon determined Mr. Wil-

son to break off the match, and my fam-

ily found themselves humbled in the world,

without an education to render them cal-

culous or contemptible. As we had only

£4,000 remaining, out of £14,000, I

joyfully accepted a small cure of five-

teen pounds a year, meaning to in-

crease my salary by farming. My eld-

est son George having started for Lon-

don to seek his fortune, we set out soon

after for our new home. Stopping the

first night at an obscure inn, we found

there a poor gentleman, named Burchell,

who lacked money to pay his reckoning,

having temporarily impoverished him-

self by his benevolence. I gladly lent

him two pounds, and, during part of the

next day, he traveled with us, giving

me an entertaining account of Sir Wil-

liam Thornhill, the generous and eccen-

tric humorist of our new landlord, and

endeavoring himself to us all by plung-

ing into a rapid stream and rescuing

Sophia, who had been thrown from her horse

by the force of the current.

Our retreat was in a little neighbor-

hood of frugal farmers. The house of one

SEEKING HONOR

My girls soon began to pitch their

thoughts very high, and the middle was

not lowered by a fortune-telling gypsy

who promised Livy a squire and Sophia a

lord—all for a shilling apiece! Then the

two fine ladies from town paid us a

visit—Lady Blenheim and Miss Carolina

Wilhelmina Skeggs—and though Mr.

Burchell turned his back, and cried

"Pudge!" at the end of each sentence,

we were vastly pleased with their high-

life conversation, and my wife struck up

a plan of sending our two daughters to

town as their companions, at stipends of

thirty pounds and twenty-five guineas a

year. This, they were condescendingly

approved, and required no further

approval. The next day I took Olivia home,

arriving near midnight, in time to see

my little ones from the flames which de-

voured our humble cottage before our

eyes, leaving us houseless and hungry,

but for the charity of our kind neighbors.

My arm, too, was severely burned, but I

suffered less from that information

I received that Mr. Thornhill was going

to be married to Miss Wilton in a few

days. My Olivia's betrayal had ever the

assurance to present himself to me, with

his usual air of familiarity, and pretend

that his conduct toward her had nothing

criminal in it.

"Avoid my sight!" cried I. "Were

my brave son at home he would not suf-

fer this, but I am old and disabled, and

very weakly undone. I reposed my heart

upon this honor, and have found it

baseness. Go, and possess what fortune

has given thee—beauty, riches, health

and pleasure. Go, and leave me to want,

infamy, disease and sorrow. Yet, hum-

ble as I am, though thou hast my for-

giveness, thou shalt ever have my cen-

sure."

"Depend upon it," returned he,

"you shall feel the effect of this inso-

lence."

Nor did he threaten in vain. The next

morning his steward denied my an-

nual rent, and I could not pay; so my cat-

tle was sold, and myself was cast into prison,

whither I was accompanied by my dis-

consolate family. Olivia was suffering

from a slow fever, and one day in the

depression of her spirits she was heard

uttering these mournful lines:

"When lovely woman stoops to folly,

And finds too late that she's betrayed,

What chance can she have with her folly?

What art can wash her guilt away?"

The only art her guilt could cover,

To hide her shame from every eye,

What chance can she have with her folly?

What art can wash her guilt away?"

And wring his bosom to the death."

What had now happened between us and

Olivia, and what my son George could

do as a day laborer. Even in this

strait I found a friend in a fellow pris-

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The Beginning and the End.

When the late contest for the Presidency commenced, very many persons confidently predicted that it would result in the death, without resurrection, of either the Radical or Democratic party. Some went so far as to say the Republic was on trial for its life. Both these prophecies we believed then and we believe now. The Radical party although loaded down with a disreputable administration, unparalleled by all put together that had ever preceded, yet had on its side all the advantage of the power, influence & patronage of the general government, with its hundred thousand venal office holders, backed by the money power, and federal bayonets, sent into various Southern States to intimidate white and inspire negro voters.

This seemed fearful odds to contend against, yet the people gallantly entered the contest, determined to reconstitute a constitutional, honest and economical administration. They achieved a glorious victory counting up near one million majority of the white voters, over three hundred thousand white and black combined, and 20 majority of the electoral vote. No sooner was this result flashed through the wires all over the country, than a base, villainous and criminal conspiracy was entered into by Zach Chandler & Co. by fair means or foul, by fraud and by force, to cheat the people out of the fruits of their hard-earned victory. To accomplish this the Returning Boards were set to work, and in due time they performed their infamous task, protected by federal bayonets, sitting in secret, preferring darkness rather than light, because their deeds were evil. Next in order to make their work effectual, the Radicals declared their purpose to have the votes counted by the president of the Senate alone. But fearing an outraged and indignant people, Grant immediately commenced sending troops and munitions of war at Washington, and the members of the House were threatened with arrest and imprisonment, if they dared to demand or attempt to go forward in the discharge of their constitutional duty. The House appointed committees of investigation and sent them to Florida and Louisiana. These committees obtained evidence to prove beyond the possibility of a doubt that Tilden had obtained a majority of 94 in Florida, and between 8000 and 9000 in Louisiana. That the Returning Board of Louisiana was both unconstitutional and unlawful, and had acted in most flagrant violation of equity and justice by throwing out the entire vote of a number of Parishes and altering and changing others so as to make Tilden's 8 or 9000 majority come out 3000 majority for Hayes. The members of the Returning Board when questioned refused to answer or give any information as to the means by which they had brought about this astounding result; and Telegraph officers when required, refused to produce telegrams which had passed to and from Washington; and to crown the infamy the committee obtained evidence to prove that Wells, chairman of the Returning Board had sent to sell the vote of Louisiana to either party.

While this dark and disgraceful chapter was being unfolded, the Radicals seemed to shrink from their first programme, and about this juncture the Commission scheme was hatched, by whom never before fully known. It might have been the hand of Esau and the voice of Jacob. Subsequent events have proved that Morton's opposition was hypocritical, and that Edmunds played the Jesuit. This Commission was accepted by a large majority of both houses of Congress to the surprise of many, the Radicals knowing they had a sure thing, and the Democrats vainly hoping and trusting in the justice and magnanimity of Radicals, a thing that never had and never will be known to exist. The Democratic masses seemed to accept the plan trusting alone in the good intentions and sound judgment of their representatives. When this Commission got to work, the Radical majority, true to their traditional and unvarying instincts, proved treacherous to all their written, spoken or implied pledges. They refused to go behind the returns or hear evidence, so as to enquire and ascertain, as the law required, what were true or false returns. And thus this National Returning Board ratified and confirmed the foul and infamous work of the State Returning Boards. The result is before the country—the most stupendous steal ever known in the history of the world. Should Hayes accept the office procured by such means, of which there is now not the shadow of a doubt, we may then well enquire with the poet:

"Is there not some chosen curse,
Some hidden thunder in the treasury of Heaven,
Red with uncommon wrath, to blast the man,
Who owes his greatness to his country's ruin?"

The Montgomery Advertiser says: "Because the Electoral Commission has proved recreant to the high trust imposed upon it, and developed into a mere partisan body, it will not do to raise any outcry against those Democrats in Congress who voted for and urged its passage." This may be good party advice, and we do not doubt the patriotism of the motives that inspired it. But it strikes us as imposing rather a hard duty, either to lead, or withhold censure from men who have suffered themselves to be overreached and defrauded by their political opponents, whose only escape from the imputation of cowardice or cupidity is the plea of fool—about as hard a job as for Senator John Sherman to make a gentleman of Returning Board J. Madison Wells.

In military affairs, men who prove themselves incompetent or liable to be deceived by the enemy are displaced without question, and and it is

a good rule to apply in politics; and we think the constituents of those men will judge, should they ever come before them again. If we cannot send better or wiser men to Congress we would prefer to go unrepresented. They deliberately shirked the performance of a plain constitutional duty, by voting for a Commission having a Radical majority, to perform it for them. It may be pleaded in extenuation that the Radicals would have elected Hayes by the count of the President of the Senate, and enforced his claim by the bayonet. We would rather have seen this, than the Democratic members uniting with Radicals, in fixing up a more decent mode of accomplishing the same thing, and giving Hayes a more decent pretext for accepting the office. In the first case the responsibility of wrong doing would have rested alone with the wrong doers. In the latter it rests with the large majority of Democratic Senators and Representatives who voted for the Commission, and who are estopped from protest or complaint.

The Great Mistake.

The great error of the Democratic party has been that of trusting to some extent to the sense of honor, justice, truth or right in the Radical party, in any case where their party interest was concerned. In every instance when Democrats have patiently waited, thinking that Radicals would not dare go to a certain extent in party villany, they have astonished the country by going far beyond it; and one act of fraud and force has followed so quick on the heels of another, as to almost obliterate the memory of the past. They seem to act upon the motto that Democrats have no rights which Radicals are bound to respect. With them wrong is right when it will help a Radical, and right is wrong when it will help a Democrat. They cannot see how it is possible for a Radical, white or black to change to be a Democrat, but they can see very clearly how a Democrat can change to be a Radical. Hence they insist that a State that has ever voted Radical must forever continue to do so, and continue to count it, not the way it has voted, but the way they think it ought to have voted. In fact when a man, high or low, falls fully into the embraces of Radicalism, he seems to be immediately possessed with a demoniacal spirit, which renders him oblivious to all sense of honor, equity, truth or justice. The inscription upon the door of Dante's Inferno might be written over those of Radical assemblies—"Abandon all hope, ye that enter here."

We need to believe there was a difference between Northern Radicals and Southern Scalwags and Carpet-baggers that the former were better and more honorable than the latter. But the recent action of the Electoral Commission in relation to Florida and Louisiana has forever dispelled that pleasing illusion. The partisan ruffing of the Radical majority in that body proved that such men as Bradley, Strong and Miller, Supreme Court Judges, and Edmunds and Frelinghuysen Senators are incapable of rising above the level of J. Madison Wells, and are consequently no better. No one expected any better of Morton and Garfield. In fact all the Radicals in the Senate and House voted to confirm the work of the State and National Returning Boards.

It is a very difficult matter to level up, but a very easy matter to level down. This has been exemplified in the recent action of State and National Returning Boards. Not all the eulogies of Senator John Sherman, and all the other Radical Senators could make a gentleman of J. Madison Wells, but the action of the two Returning Boards shows that one is as good as the other.

The South Carolinians made preparations to celebrate the birth day of Washington, but Grant learned of their intention through scoundrel sources, and at once ordered Col. Black, commanding at Columbia, to prevent the celebration. The South Carolinians "protested" and postponed the celebration. No crowned head in Europe would have been guilty of such an act of wanton tyranny.

The Congressional Committee report that Chamberlain's Government in S. C. is so utterly weak that nothing but the moral power of the support of the Federal Government keeps it in existence a single day.

The President says the people of S. Carolina have adopted a mode of resistance to the Government of Chamberlain that the whole power of the Federal Government is inadequate to overcome; that is the refusal to pay taxes. If the tax collector calls, says Grant, nobody will buy, and he gets no money in any event. Grant regards Chamberlain as "gone up." He knows him not.

Every Democrat in Congress protests against the action to the High Commission in counting the votes of Florida and Louisiana for Hayes.

We think it pretty hard for the Legislature to compel maimed Confederate soldiers to travel to Montgomery to draw their compensation, when their identity has already been fully established before a Probate Judge.

An Act of the last session of the Legislature compels the Assessor to put every tax payer on the stand and ply him with about twenty questions under oath, and then himself swear that he has asked them. The assessment of each individual will consume as much time as a small lawsuit and have somewhat the same appearance. Parties who go to be assessed had best take their rations with them.

We are glad to learn that Mr. Stiff, of the Cherokee Advertiser, is almost recovered of his wound, and will, in a short time, be able to walk abroad.

The Northern Democracy are a cowardly set, more solicitous of their blood-purchased bonds than of the preservation of constitutional liberty in this country; and it is subject for serious reflection whether it would not be better for the Southern Democracy to cut loose from this body of death, and in future be governed by a policy of its own.—Some noble spirits there are among our Northern party friends, for instance Mr. Speaker Randall, but for every such an one there are three Submissionists and Peace-at-any-Price men, conspicuous among whom is Mr. Abram S. Hewitt, Chairman of the National Democratic Executive Committee, who lately led the Democratic hosts to victory and had not the courage to reap its fruits.

THE COUNT.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 19.—The House, on assembling at 10, took a recess until 11 o'clock. Precisely at 11 o'clock, the Senate arrived at the hall of the House, and took the seats allotted to it, on the right of the chamber. The presiding officer then handed to the tellers the decision of the Electoral Commission, giving the votes of Louisiana to Hayes and Wheeler. He then asked if there were any objections to the decision. There were none. The House then proceeded to the consideration of the bill to amend the act relating to the election of Senators and Representatives. Other objections were submitted by Senator Wallace, of Pennsylvania, and by Representative Wallace, of New York. These having been read, the Senate retired, and the House, on motion of Wood, of New York, took a recess until 10 o'clock to-morrow—yes 140, says 130. The House will convene to-night.

There was no business transacted in the Senate to-day. The House, when Sherman submitted a resolution that the decision of the Commission upon the electoral vote of the State of Louisiana stand as the judgment of the Senate, the objections made thereto to the contrary were overruled.

Kernan submitted a substitute for the resolution of Mr. Sherman, as follows: Ordered, That the votes purporting to be the electoral votes for President and Vice President, and which were given by Wm. P. Kellogg, of Iowa, Joseph A. Wheldon, of Massachusetts, A. B. Levisse, of Ohio, and Oscar Jefferson, claiming to be Electors for the State of Louisiana, be rejected, the decision of the Commission to the contrary notwithstanding. The question on the adoption of the resolution was taken, and the House, on motion of Wood, of New York, took a recess until 10 o'clock to-morrow—yes 140, says 130. The House will convene to-night.

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The time of Cox expired when he partly read, a passage from the Bible. He asked for time, which was belligerently refused. He laid down the book, exclaiming, "they regard the Bible as a dead letter." Watterson made a handsome little speech about being censured and time bringing revenge. He urged submission.

WASHINGTON, February 20.—In the House, New Democrats of the Commission, but should go in for the performance of his duty with alacrity and devotion.

Mr. Pearce, Republican of Massachusetts, said he could not agree to the position taken by the Commission. It could never have been the intention of the framers of the Constitution that fraud should be unpunished. It was bad in morals and in government, and would, if permitted, and in the destruction of all confidence in the Government. He would be false to his convictions to vote to admit the State of Louisiana.

Mr. Seward and Seelye, alone of the Republicans, voted nay to Gibson's motion. The joint-session re-assembled, and the vote of Louisiana was counted for Hayes.

The count proceeded to Michigan, which Tucker objected. The House divided, and after debate, the House agreed to count the vote.

When Nevada was reached another objection was made when the House separated. The House took a recess to to-morrow.

The Senate after considerable discussion in which it was claimed that the ineligibility of the Michigan Elector was not proved, a resolution to count the vote was adopted. The Senate again returned from the House and counted the vote of Nevada votes should be counted. Adjourned.

Senator Bogy on Judge Bradley.

Mr. Bogy referred to the proceedings before the electoral Commission, and said the Commission in the case of Florida had done two rules for its guidance. First, That they would not investigate anything which had transpired before or preceding the return made by the Governor, excepting in relation to eligibility of the election. Their decision left that question open for investigation by a vote of 10 to 9. It is of course, believed by the whole country that the same rule would be applied to Louisiana. Who on earth have doubted the propriety of the application of that rule when it had been enforced in the case of the State of Florida? Yet we know that yesterday a resolution was reversed. We know that a member of that Commission but yesterday changed his position upon that subject, and while it was competent in the State of Florida to go behind the returns to examine whether electors were sworn in under the Constitution, when the motion was made by the Senator from Delaware (Mr. Bayard) to apply the same rule to Louisiana, the decision was reversed. The case has been made so plain by counsel, so strong, so irrefragable that such an examination cannot take place without proving beyond the possibility of doubt, that more than one elector from that State was not entitled to the position of elector, because he was not eligible, and this decision was changed by this Commission. Sir, the name of Jefferson is prominent in the case, and it is to us for ages past covered with disgrace and shame, because they were corrupt judges, and the name of that man who changed his vote upon that Commission, Justice Bradley, will go down to after ages as a stain upon the name of the United States, when the motion was made by the Senator from Delaware (Mr. Bayard) to apply the same rule to Louisiana, the decision was reversed. The case has been made so plain by counsel, so strong, so irrefragable that such an examination cannot take place without proving beyond the possibility of doubt, that more than one elector from that State was not entitled to the position of elector, because he was not eligible, and this decision was changed by this Commission. 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